

to recite that the kit comprises at least two separate compartments, wherein a first compartment comprises a composition comprises at least one compound chosen from ceramides and glycoceramides, at least one cationic polymer, and at least one amphoteric polymer, and a second compartment comprises a composition for chemical treatment of said keratinous fibers, wherein said composition for chemical treatment is an oxidizing composition. Support for this amendment can be found throughout the application as-filed. See e.g., page 1, line 17; page 3, lines 17-18; and page 4, line 6. Accordingly, this amendment does not add new matter.

In addition, these amendments do not raise any new issues or necessitate the undertaking of any additional search of the art by the Examiner. All of the elements and their claimed relationships were earlier recited in the claims as examined. Therefore, the Amendment under 37 C.F.R. § 1.116 should allow for immediate action by the Office. The proposed amendments, moreover, place the claims in better condition for allowance, or at least in better form for appeal, if necessary.

II. Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 112, Second Paragraph

Claim 25 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicants regard as the invention for the reasons set forth on page 2-3 of the present Office Action. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

In order to meet the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, the claims of an application must define the patentable subject matter with a reasonable degree of particularity and precision. M.P.E.P. § 2173.02. The Federal Circuit has

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decided that the definiteness of claim language must be analyzed, not in a vacuum, but in light of the content of the application disclosure, the teachings of the prior art, and the claim interpretation that would be given by one possessing the ordinary level of skill in the pertinent art at the time the invention was made. *Id.* Further, breadth is not indefiniteness under § 112, second paragraph. M.P.E.P. § 2173.04.

Applicants respectfully submit that one of ordinary skill in the art would understand what is meant by the phrase "protein derivatives" as used in the present application and would therefore understand the metes and bounds of the presently claimed invention. In support of their position, Applicants submit herewith p. 1701-1703 from the International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary and Handbook, Eighth Edition, 2000, which recognizes the phrase "protein derivatives" as a term of art. Accordingly, Applicants maintain that the subject matter of claim 25 is defined with a reasonable degree of particularity and precision.

For at least the foregoing reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that this reason for rejection is in error and request that this rejection be withdrawn.

III. Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 50-52 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by WO 97/15271 ("Laurent") as understood by U.S. Patent No. 6,251,378 for the reasons set forth on page 3 of the present Office Action. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

A rejection under § 102 is only proper when the claimed subject matter is identically described or disclosed in the prior art. *In re Arkley*, 455 F.2d 586, 587

(CCPA 1972); see also M.P.E.P. §§ 706.02(a), 2131 ("For anticipation under 35 U.S.C. § 102, the reference must teach every aspect of the claimed invention either explicitly or impliedly.").

Claim 50, as amended, recites that the kit comprises at least two separate compartments, wherein a first compartment comprises a composition comprises at least one compound chosen from ceramides and glycoceramides, at least one cationic polymer, and at least one amphoteric polymer, and a second compartment comprises a composition for chemical treatment of said keratinous fibers, wherein said composition for chemical treatment is an oxidizing composition. In contrast, the composition of *Laurent's Example 2* does not teach or suggest at least one amphoteric polymer. See col. 9, lines 1-22. Thus, for at least this reason, *Laurent* does not expressly or inherently describe the multicompartiment kit of claims 50-52.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request the withdrawal of this rejection.

IV. Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 1-3, 5-26 and 50-52 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Laurent* (above) as understood by U.S. Patent No. 6,251,378 in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,656,258 to Cauwet et al ("Cauwet") for the reasons set forth on pages 3-5 of the present Office Action. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

The Examiner contends that it would have been obvious to have modified the oxidation dyeing compositions of *Laurent* by the addition of MERQUAT 280 of *Cauwet*. See page 6 of the present Office Action. Applicants disagree.

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One criteria an Examiner must demonstrate in order to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness is that the reference teaches or suggests all the claim limitations. See M.P.E.P. § 2143. Here, even if, *arguendo*, the proposed modification was made, the resulting compositions would still be a dyeing composition. However, independent claim 1 recites that the composition comprising at least one compound chosen from ceramides and glycoceramides is not, *inter alia*, a dyeing composition. Accordingly, the cited references when combined as proposed by the Examiner fail to teach or suggest all of the limitations of claim 1.

The Examiner maintains that one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine *Laurent* and *Cauwet* in order to benefit from the synergistic effect of the combined polymers for improving the disentanglement of hair as taught by *Cauwet*. Applicants disagree. As previously noted, the compositions of *Laurent* are for use in the oxidation dyeing of keratin fibers. In contrast, there is no mention in *Cauwet* of oxidation dyeing as *Cauwet* is drawn to cosmetic compositions for the hair and the skin containing conditioning polymers. See col. 1, lines 4-6. The Examiner asserts that “*Cauwet* clearly teaches that the disentangling compositions are particularly useful in compositions for dyeing hair.” See page 4 of the present Office Action (citing col. 6, lines 11-25). First, Applicants note that, at the cited portion of the document, *Cauwet* merely states that the compositions may be in the variety forms listed, and not that they are “particularly useful in compositions for dyeing hair” as alleged by the Examiner. Further, “dyeing” is not synonymous oxidation dyeing.

For at least the foregoing reasons, Applicants maintain that there would have been the requisite motivation to use the compositions of *Cauwet* in an oxidation dyeing

composition. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request the withdrawal of this § 103(a) rejection.

V. Conclusion

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicants respectfully request the reconsideration of the pending claims and reexamination of the application. The timely allowance of the pending claims is respectfully requested.

Please grant any extensions of time required to enter this response and charge any additional required fees to our deposit account 06-0916.

Respectfully submitted,

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Appendix

Version with markings to show changes made pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.121(c)(1)(ii):

-- 1. (Amended) A pretreatment composition comprising:

at least one compound chosen from ceramides and glyceroceramides,
at least one cationic polymer, and
at least one amphoteric polymer,

wherein said pretreatment composition is not a dyeing composition, a bleaching composition, a permanent waving composition, a relaxing composition, or a straightening composition.

50. (Amended) A multi-compartment kit for chemical treatment of keratinous fibers, said kit comprising at least two separate compartments, wherein

a first compartment [contains] comprises a composition comprising
at least one compound chosen from ceramides and glyceroceramides,
at least one cationic polymer, and
at least one amphoteric polymer, and

a second compartment [contains] comprises a composition for chemical treatment of said keratinous fibers,

wherein said composition for chemical treatment is an oxidizing composition.--

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**Eighth Edition
2000**

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Sodium Glucuronate
 Sodium Riboflavin Phosphate
 Sorbeth-6
 Sorbeth-20
 Sorbeth-30
 Sorbeth-40

Sorbitol
 Sorbitol Acetate
 Sorbitol Furfural
 Sorbitol Silanediol
 Sucrose
 Thioglycerin

Propylene Glycol
 Tris(Hydroxymethyl)Nitromethane
 Tromethamine
 Xylitol
 Xylose
 Zinc Glucoheptonate

Protein Derivatives (Including salts)

Protein Derivatives form a broad category of materials which are prepared from *Proteins* by partial hydrolysis and/or by reaction with other chemicals to yield cosmetically acceptable raw materials. This definition excludes the ultimate hydrolysis product of proteins, the *Amino Acids* and their derivatives.

Many Protein Derivatives are prepared by subjecting animal or vegetable proteins to enzymatic or chemical hydrolysis. The resulting polypeptides may then be further chemically modified, usually by amidation with a reactive *Fatty Acid* derivative. The acidity of the resulting acylated polypeptide (from the presence of the free carboxyl groups on the polypeptide) is then neutralized with a suitable base to form a water-soluble product which possesses deterotive and substantive properties.

Protein hydrolysates (e.g., Hydrolyzed Elastin) and acylated materials (e.g., TEA-Oleoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen) are used as conditioning agents in hair and skin products:

Acetyl Hexapeptide-1
 Acetylmethionyl Methylsilanol Elastinate
 Aluminum Capryloyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
 Ammonium Hydrolyzed Collagen
 AMP-Isostearoyl Gelatin/Keratin Amino Acids/
 Lysine Hydroxypropyltrimonium Chloride
 AMP-Isostearoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
 AMP-Isostearoyl Hydrolyzed Elastin
 AMP-Isostearoyl Hydrolyzed Soy Protein
 AMP-Isostearoyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein
 AMPD-Isostearoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
 AMPD-Rosin Hydrolyzed Collagen
 Ascorbic Acid Polypeptide
 Atelocollagen
 Bean Palmitate
 BenzylideneCamphor Hydrolyzed Collagen
 Sulfonamide
 Benzyltrimonium Hydrolyzed Collagen
 Calcium Caseinate
 Capryloyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
 Capryloyl Hydrolyzed Keratin
 Cholecalciferol Polypeptide
 Cocamidopropyl Dimethylamine Hydrolyzed
 Collagen
 Cocamidopropyl Dimethylaminohydroxypropyl
 Hydrolyzed Collagen
 Cocamidopropyl Dimethylammonium C8-16
 Isoalkylsuccinyl Lactoglobulin Sulfonate
 Cocamidopropyltrimonium Hydroxypropyl
 Hydrolyzed Collagen
 Cocodimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Casein
 Cocodimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed
 Collagen
 Cocodimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Hair
 Keratin
 Cocodimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Keratin

Cocodimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Rice
 Protein
 Cocodimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Silk
 Cocodimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Soy
 Protein
 Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
 Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Keratin
 Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Soy Protein
 Desamido Collagen
 Diethylene Tricaseinamide
 Ethyl Ester of Hydrolyzed Animal Protein
 Ethyl Ester of Hydrolyzed Keratin
 Ethyl Ester of Hydrolyzed Silk
 Gelatin/Keratin Amino Acids/Lysine
 Hydroxypropyltrimonium Chloride
 Gelatin/Lysine/Polyacrylamide
 Hydroxypropyltrimonium Chloride
 Glyceryl Collagenate
 Hexapeptide-1
 Hexapeptide-2
 Hydrolyzed Actin
 Hydrolyzed Albumen
 Hydrolyzed Brazil Nut Protein
 Hydrolyzed Casein
 Hydrolyzed Collagen
 Hydrolyzed Collagen PG-Propyl Methylsilanediol
 Hydrolyzed Collagen PG-Propyl Silanetriol
 Hydrolyzed Conchiolin Protein
 Hydrolyzed Corn Protein
 Hydrolyzed Cottonseed Protein
 Hydrolyzed Egg Protein
 Hydrolyzed Elastin
 Hydrolyzed Extensin
 Hydrolyzed Fibronectin
 Hydrolyzed Gadidae Protein
 Hydrolyzed Hair Keratin

Hydrolyzed Hemoglobin
 Hydrolyzed Human Placental Protein
 Hydrolyzed Keratin
 Hydrolyzed Keratin PG-Propyl Methylsilanediol
 Hydrolyzed Lactalbumin
 Hydrolyzed Lupine Protein
 Hydrolyzed Maple Sycamore Protein
 Hydrolyzed Milk Protein
 Hydrolyzed Milt
 Hydrolyzed Oat Protein
 Hydrolyzed Pea Protein
 Hydrolyzed Placental Protein
 Hydrolyzed Potato Protein
 Hydrolyzed Reticulin
 Hydrolyzed Rice Bran Protein
 Hydrolyzed Rice Protein
 Hydrolyzed Sericin
 Hydrolyzed Serum Protein
 Hydrolyzed Silk
 Hydrolyzed Silk PG-Propyl Methylsilanediol
 Hydrolyzed Soy Protein
 Hydrolyzed Soy Protein/Dimethicone Copolyol
 Acetate
 Hydrolyzed Soy Protein PG-Propyl
 Methylsilanediol
 Hydrolyzed Spinal Protein
 Hydrolyzed Sweet Almond Protein
 Hydrolyzed Vegetable Protein
 Hydrolyzed Wheat Gluten
 Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein
 Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein/Dimethicone Copolyol
 Acetate
 Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein/PEG-20 Acetate
 Copolymer
 Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein PG-Propyl
 Methylsilanediol

The inclusion of any compound in the *Dictionary and Handbook* does not indicate that use of that substance as a cosmetic ingredient complies with the laws and regulations governing such use in the United States or any other country.

Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein PG-Propyl Silanetriol	Potassium Abietoyl Hydrolyzed Soy Protein	Sodium Stearoyl Hydrolyzed Silk
Hydrolyzed Yeast Protein	Potassium Caseinate	Sodium Stearoyl Hydrolyzed Soy Protein
Hydroxypropyltrimonium Gelatin	Potassium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Casein	Sodium Stearoyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein
Hydroxypropyltrimonium Hydrolyzed Casein	Potassium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen	Sodium Stearoyl Oat Protein
Hydroxypropyltrimonium Hydrolyzed Collagen	Potassium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Corn Protein	Sodium Stearoyl Pea Protein
Hydroxypropyltrimonium Hydrolyzed Conchiolin Protein	Potassium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Keratin	Sodium Stearoyl Soy Protein
Hydroxypropyltrimonium Hydrolyzed Keratin	Potassium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Potato Protein	Sodium Succinoyl Gelatin
Hydroxypropyltrimonium Hydrolyzed Rice Bran Protein	Potassium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Rice Bran Protein	Sodium/TEA-Lauroyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
Hydroxypropyltrimonium Hydrolyzed Silk	Potassium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Rice Protein	Sodium/TEA-Lauroyl Hydrolyzed Keratin
Hydroxypropyltrimonium Hydrolyzed Soy Protein	Potassium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Silk	Sodium/TEA-Undecylenoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
Hydroxypropyltrimonium Hydrolyzed Vegetable Protein	Potassium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Soy Protein	Sodium/TEA-Undecylenoyl Hydrolyzed Corn Protein
Hydroxypropyltrimonium Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein	Potassium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Yeast Protein	Sodium/TEA-Undecylenoyl Hydrolyzed Soy Protein
Hydroxypropyltrimonium Hydrolyzed Whey	Potassium Lauroyl Hydrolyzed Collagen	Sodium/TEA-Undecylenoyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein
Isostearoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen	Potassium Lauroyl Hydrolyzed Soy Protein	Soluble Collagen
Lactoyl Methylsilanol Elastinate	Potassium Myristoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen	Steardimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Casein
Laurdimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Soy Protein	Potassium Palmitoyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein	Steardimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
Laurdimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein	Potassium Stearoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen	Steardimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Keratin
Lauroyl Hydrolyzed Collagen	Potassium Undecylenoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen	Steardimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Rice Protein
Lauroyl Hydrolyzed Elastin	Potassium Undecylenoyl Hydrolyzed Corn Protein	Steardimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Silk
Lauryldimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Casein	Potassium Undecylenoyl Hydrolyzed Soy Protein	Steardimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Soy Protein
Lauryldimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Collagen	Potassium Undecylenoyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein	Steardimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Vegetable Protein
Lauryldimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Keratin	Procollagen	Steardimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein
Lauryldimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Silk	Propyltrimonium Hydrolyzed Collagen	Steartrimonium Hydroxyethyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
Lauryldimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Soy Protein	Propyltrimonium Hydrolyzed Soy Protein	Sulfurized Hydrolyzed Corn Protein
MEA-Hydrolyzed Collagen	Propyltrimonium Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein	Sulfurized Hydrolyzed Zein
MEA-Hydrolyzed Silk	Quaternium-76 Hydrolyzed Collagen	Synthetic Thymus Hydrolysate
Methylsilanol Elastinate	Quaternium-79 Hydrolyzed Collagen	TEA-Abietoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
Methylsilanol Spirulinate	Quaternium-79 Hydrolyzed Keratin	TEA-Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
Myristoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen	Quaternium-79 Hydrolyzed Milk Protein	TEA-Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Soy Protein
Oleamidopropyl Dimethylamine Hydrolyzed Collagen	Quaternium-79 Hydrolyzed Silk	TEA-Isostearoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
Oleamidopropylidimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Collagen	Quaternium-79 Hydrolyzed Soy Protein	TEA-Lauroyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
Oleoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen	Quaternium-79 Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein	TEA-Myristoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
Olivoyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein	Rosin Hydrolyzed Collagen	TEA-Oleoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
Oxidized Keratin	Sericin	TEA-Undecylenoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
Palmitoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen	Sodium Caseinate	Triethonium Hydrolyzed Collagen Ethsulfate
Palmitoyl Hydrolyzed Milk Protein	Sodium C8-16 Isoalkylsuccinyl Lactoglobulin Sulfonate	Tripeptide-1
Palmitoyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein	Sodium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen	Undecylenoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
Palmitoyl Oligopeptide	Sodium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Keratin	Wheatgermamidopropyl Dimethylamine
Palmitoyl Pentapeptide-2	Sodium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Rice Protein	Hydrolyzed Collagen
Palmitoyl Pentapeptide-3	Sodium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Soy Protein	Wheatgermamidopropyl Dimethylamine
Pantothenic Acid Polypeptide	Sodium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein	Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein
Pea Palmitate	Sodium Hydroylated Casein	Wheat Germamidopropylidimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein
PEG-2 Milk Solids	Sodium Lauroyl Hydrolyzed Collagen	Yeast Palmitate
Pentapeptide-1	Sodium Lauroyl Hydrolyzed Silk	Zea Mays (Corn) Gluten Protein
Potassium Abietoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen	Sodium Myristoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen	Zinc Hydrolyzed Collagen
	Sodium Oleoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen	Zinc Undecylenoyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein
	Sodium Palmitoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen	
	Sodium Palmitoyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein	
	Sodium Soy Hydrolyzed Collagen	
	Sodium Stearoyl Casein	
	Sodium Stearoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen	
	Sodium Stearoyl Hydrolyzed Corn Protein	

Proteins (Including enzymes)

Proteins are naturally occurring, long-chain, high molecular weight polymers formed by the self-condensation of *Amino Acids* (an amidation reaction). Only a few natural proteins have found use in cosmetics or toiletries, where they are employed for their esthetic and conditioning properties.

The inclusion of any compound in the *Dictionary and Handbook* does not indicate that use of that substance as a cosmetic ingredient complies with the laws and regulations governing such use in the United States or any other country.

Naturally occurring, water-soluble proteins are somewhat unstable and tend to precipitate or denature when exposed to high temperatures or concentrated salt solutions. Water-insoluble proteins are less sensitive to denaturation, but like all proteins are subject to hydrolysis by enzymes as well as chemical reagents, such as acids or bases.

Almost all enzymes are proteins which possess the ability to catalyze various chemical reactions (synthetic or hydrolytic). Typical are Urease (which produces ammonia from urea), Catalase (which produces oxygen from peroxides), and Papain (which can hydrolyze other proteins).

In cosmetics, Proteins find use as conditioning agents and as film formers (upon drying). Enzymes are employed in cosmetics for their specific catalytic effects.

Acetyl Pentapeptide-1

Acetyl Tetrapeptide-2

Acetyl Tripeptide-1

Albumen

Amylase

Amyloglucosidase

Arginine/Lysine Polypeptide

Bromelain

Casein

Catalase

Collagen

Crystallins

Cytochrome C

Deoxyribonuclease

Elastin

Fibronectin

Ficin

Gelatin

Gladin

Glucose Oxidase

Glycoproteins

Hexyldecyl Ester of Hydrolyzed Collagen

Horseradish Peroxidase

Human Placental Enzymes

Human Placental Protein

Iodized Corn Protein

Kallikrein

Keratin

Lactoferrin

Lactoglobulin

Lactoperoxidase

Lipase

Lysozyme

Milk Protein

Myristoyl Glycine/Histidine/Lysine Polypeptide

Nisin

Oxido Reductases

Pancreatin

Papain

Pepsin

Placental Protein

Protease

Prunus Amygdalus Dulcis (Sweet Almond) Protein

Saccharomyces Polypeptides

Serum Albumin

Serum Protein

Silk

Sodium Stearyl Lactalbumin

Soluble Proteoglycan

Soybean Palmitate

Subtilisin

Superoxide Dismutase

Sutilains

Tetrapeptide-1

Triticum Vulgare (Wheat) Germ Protein

Triticum Vulgare (Wheat) Protein

Urease

Whey Protein

Zein

Quaternary Ammonium Compounds (Including salts)

Quaternary Ammonium Compounds (generally referred to as quats) are positively charged tetra-substituted nitrogen derivatives of the following structure:



in which R, R', R'', and R''' may be the same or different, but may not be hydrogen; and in which X⁻ represents a typical anion, e.g., chloride or methosulfate. If any or some of the R groups are hydrogen, the compounds of the above structures are amine salts (see *Organic Salts*) or amphoteric (see *Alkylamido Alkylamines*, *Alkyl Substituted Amino Acids*). The R groups may be aliphatic and carry additional substituents. The nitrogen atom may be part of a heterocyclic or aromatic ring system as (e.g., Cetethyl Morpholinium Ethosulfate or Stearylum Chloride).

The quaternary nitrogen atom in these compounds always carries a cationic charge regardless of the pH of the system. At high pHs, the anion may be OH⁻, which may reduce the normally high water solubility of quaternary ammonium compounds.

The inclusion of any compound in the *Dictionary and Handbook* does not indicate that use of that substance as a cosmetic ingredient complies with the laws and regulations governing such use in the United States or any other country.